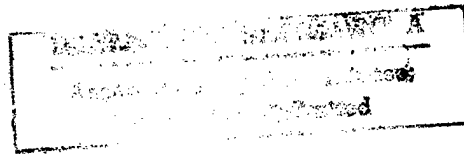


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22 October 1982

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS YONSEI UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION

SK212210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1340 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] According to a foreign news report, more than 1,000 Yonsei University students in Seoul rose up in anti-Japanese, an antigovernment demonstration on 21 September denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to revise textbooks and embellish their history of aggression and the nation-selling crimes of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which fawns on and follows the Japanese reactionaries.

At noon on the same date, two students, scattering anti-Japanese and anti-government leaflets, shouted slogans with portable loudspeakers while going around the campus. With this as an incentive, many students started demonstrating, responding to them.

The demonstrators, shouting such slogans as "Down with the Japanese imperialists and fascists!" staged a demonstration for an hour.

As the demonstrators' ranks were advancing to the street, breaking through the campus gate, the riot police ran amok to check them by indiscriminately firing tear gas. Thus, fierce fighting broke out between the students and the police. A cameraman covering this was beaten and knocked down by plain-clothes policemen.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, running amok with oppression by dragging in some 300 riot policemen on that date, committed an atrocity by arresting many students.

The mass anti-Japanese and antigovernment advance, waged everyday by the students without yielding to the fascist clique's atrocious oppression, have frightened the aggressors and their stooges and are making them feel uneasy.

CSO: 4110/001

S. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY URGES INCREASING ROLE OF STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SK210318 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Cabinet Meetings and the Review of National Administration"]

[Excerpts] The ministers of our government are heads of government agencies and members of the cabinet council. While adopting a presidential system, our ruling structure maintains a cabinet council system resembling a parliamentary cabinet system. This meeting reviews national administration. Because of its eclectic ruling structure, the nature of the cabinet council is unique. It assumes not the nature of legislative or advisory organs but that of a reviewing agency.

The unique nature of the system has retarded its development. There has been no example to follow. There has been lack of experience in this regard. It is true that the centralization of power has prevented active discussions and the development of creative wisdom. Members of the cabinet council have failed to comprehensively pay political attention to the overall domains of national administration. They have lacked professionalism. This has resulted in misunderstandings about the reviewing process at the cabinet council as a formal process. The practice of unanimously adopting bills without discussions has prevailed, creating an atmosphere of indifference so far as the affairs of other government agencies are concerned. In short, the cabinet council has done nothing other than to adopt bills submitted by government agencies without properly reviewing them. Members of the cabinet council have failed to assume their role as members of this committee in addition to that as ministers.

We regard the cabinet council's revision of the regulation on this council to pave the way towards its correct operation as a product of its acknowledgment of past practice. [passage omitted]

Just as the constitution prescribes in Article 65, the role of the cabinet council is extensive, including the work of formulating the basic plan for national administration and the general policy of the government and of reviewing the results of administration. [passage omitted]

We believe that the cabinet council should hold such authority and responsibility as prescribed in the constitution. The revitalization of an official agency is key to eliminating a political shadow.

It is desirable that, as prescribed in the constitution, the authority of the prime minister should be increased at the meeting of cabinet council. This is because the prime minister has presided over the meetings of the state affairs on many occasions, though the meeting has been chaired by the president. [passage omitted]

We cannot expect the revitalization of national administration without revitalizing the cabinet council.

CSO: 4107/001

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MAJOR PARTY LEADERS ON POLITICAL FUNDS

SKI71234 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 82 p 5

[Remarks on political funds by Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of Democratic Justice Party, Yu Han-yol, secretary general of Democratic Korea Party, and Sin Chol-kyun, secretary general of Korea National Party]

[Excerpts] Kwon Il-hyon: To conduct party politics, parties in every country need political funds. There is an unbreakable equation as far as democracy and party politics are concerned, that to adopt a democratic system, a country must have party politics which need political funds. [passage omitted]

With a will to carry out reforms and to create new history, we have resolutely eliminated the source of corrupt politics, which need shady funds, by bringing to light the procurement and use of political funds.

The Democratic Justice Party's method of procuring funds is to have party members pay party fees and to organize a fund-raising supporters' association. It has occasionally received state subsidies.

We have prevented financial groups from participating in the supporters' association to eliminate the cause of collusion between the party and these financial groups. We are striving to make the party achieve self-reliance for the first time in the history of parties in our country by resorting to party fees paid by party members. As a matter of fact, this system has begun to bring about the desired effect. [passage omitted]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I pledge to take the lead in building a society of justice by conducting clean politics in the fifth republic.

Yu Han-yol: The statistics prepared by the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] on the operational funds spent by political parties in 1981 shows a great gap between the DJP and the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], ratio of 92 percent to 5 percent.

Seeing that 152 and 89 seats in the national assembly are occupied by the DJP and DKP respectively, we cannot but note that 92 percent versus 5 percent in party expenditures is evidence of one-sidedness. [passage omitted]

Although the current law on political funds envisages the formation of supporters' association for parties, our political culture has not reached such a level as to allow businessmen to donate political funds to opposition parties.

Therefore, we are urging the CEMC to form a pan-partisan, single supporters' group which jointly raises funds, jointly manages the raised funds and jointly distributes funds to the political parties in proportion to each party's seats in the parliament.

Because the fund-raising supporters' organization system, which only benefits the DJP, the ruling party, has been proved to be unfair in the final analysis, it is reasonable that this system should be changed into a system which also impartially benefits the opposition camp.

Sin Chol-kyun: As far as our party is concerned, the main sources of the party's fund are the payment of fees from party members including party lawmakers, and subsidies from the national treasury. Sometimes, our party makes up for funds shortages with special fees from party members.

From the early stages of the founding of our party, we estimated it was not easy for an opposition party to raise funds in view of various political realities in our country. Thus, we minimized the scale of the party's activities. Nevertheless, we have great difficulties in meeting the house-keeping needs of the party every month.

Though almost 2 years have passed since the inauguration of the party, the party even now has difficulty maintaining the status quo, far from increasing the wealth of the party treasury. We, thus, comfort ourselves with the thought that we have displayed (?) [punctuation as published] the characteristics a grass roots party which shares pain with the grass-roots. This notwithstanding, now we have to work out some other measures. [passage omitted]

Up to now since the 500-year long Yi Dynasty, people have been imbued with the sense of "political retailation." Before this notion is really eradicated from the people's thinking, the fund-raising supporters organizations serve only the ruling party. They are pie in the sky for the opposition parties.

In this connection, from the beginning has our party several times stressed the need to make the use of "the system of depositing political funds," stipulated in the Article 11 of the law on political funds.

The system of depositing political funds can lighten the psychological burden of sharing political funds proportionately among political parties and can prevent, in advance, enterprises and politics from colluding with each other, and from giving rise to political corruption. In order to realize the ideal--called "fund-raising supporters' organizations"--I think that the system of depositing political funds should be actively made use of for a considerable period of time.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CHAIRMAN SPEAKS ON DEMOCRATIZATION--On the morning of 16 September, Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], called on West Berlin Mayor (Waicheker) at the city hall and exchanged views on the question of human rights and democratization in Korea. Mayor (Waicheker), who has visited Korea on several occasions, said: My interest in the question of human rights in Korea is not interference as a foreigner. It originates from my ingenuous desire. I welcome the recent series of amnesties in Korea. I hope that democratization will be realized soon. Expressing his view on the issue, Chairman Yi explained to Mayor (Waicheker): Despite the fact that it has experienced four republics so far, Korea has failed to attain success in executing democracy. This is because of a long-term rule by one man. Then he stressed: The constitution of the 5th republic prohibits such long-term power by one man. Furthermore, the DJP has adopted the prohibition against a long-term rule as its important political target. [Text] [From column "Tidbits"] [SK172332 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4107/001

SOUTH KOREA/ MILITARY AFFAIRS

ROK-MADE F-5F FIGHTER AIRCRAFT COMMISSIONED

Seoul DONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Yi In-ki]

[Text] A new era opened the morning of 9 September [1982] in establishing an independent weapons [supply] system when our aviation experts succeeded in the test flight of a high-performance, supersonic F5F fighter built by them, following their earlier success in independent missile development.

The success in reaching the goal of domestic production of fighter planes, which has been the largest remaining task of the Korean defense industry, will provide a decisive opportunity to eliminate the imbalance between the air forces of the north and south. South Korea is at a disadvantage in quantity [of military aircraft]. The success will also greatly stimulate other industries, including the nurturing of the aircraft industry as part of the export strategy.

The F5F that was introduced was assembled under a contract with the U.S.'s Northrop. Technical assistance was partly provided by the company during the production stage, but most of the production processes were completed by the aeronautical engineering team of Korean Air Lines [KAL]. We are inaugurating a real aircraft industry by domestically producing more than 20 percent of the jet engine, which is [one of] the most important components of a fighter.

The aircraft industry, in general, does not consume much material and energy, but it is extremely high in added value. The main ingredients of the industry consist of precision processing and assembly; it is an industry that requires concentration of advanced technology and hence it is favored by advanced countries. The industry is also known as the final step in the heavy chemical industry.*

The aircraft industry involves over 100,000 parts with complicated structures. The industry is represented by the manufacturing of airframes and engines made from special alloys, and is a comprehensive industry that involves all the fields of heavy chemical industry such as precision machinery, electrical and electronic machines, and hydraulic equipment.

*Translator's note: "Heavy chemical industry" is often used in South Korea as a synonym for heavy industry.

Furthermore, the industry requires the most advanced technology from related industries, thus leading to the concentration of advanced technology. It also has the advantage that the developed technology benefits other industries such as automobile, shipbuilding, and the manufacturing of general-purpose machinery.

The bulk of our exports consists of labor-intensive products of light industries. The future of our exports is unclear because of limitations in expanding markets and the strengthening of trade barriers [by others]. Under these circumstances, it was urgent that we explore new products for export by developing new technology.

The value added by the aircraft industry is very high, 51 percent, while the automobile industry adds 22 percent, and the shipbuilding 40 percent. The average cost of raw materials in the general manufacturing industry is 53 percent, while it is 37 percent in the aircraft industry. The average labor cost for the general manufacturing industry amounts to 12 percent [of the production cost], whereas it is much higher, 23 percent, in the aircraft industry.

This is so because the aircraft industry is based on precision processing and advanced assembly technology, the parts are light, and it requires reliability and safety.

The law to promote the aircraft industry became effective in December 1978, a first time in our country, and it provided the foundation for developing the aircraft industry in Korea. The law, along with the production of high-precision weapons such as missiles, accelerated the development of the aircraft industry.

The stages of development for the aircraft industry in industrialized countries take place in the following steps: (a) hangar maintenance technology, which is the final maintenance step for aircraft, must be accumulated, (b) the accumulated technology is transformed into assembly and manufacturing of aircraft, and finally, (c) advances into independent research, development, and production of aircraft.

Accordingly, the assembly and production of the fighter is based on the near-perfect hangar maintenance expertise of the national flag carrier, Korean Air Lines.

Based on their experience in the maintenance of civilian aircraft, KAL has provided maintenance service for various aircrafts such as fighters and transports. KAL built up their experience by not only servicing the fighters of the Korean Air Force but also American military aircrafts such as F4 Phantom, F5E, F5F, UH1, C123, C130, and 500MD helicopters owned by the 7th Fleet as well as by Southeast Asian countries.

The foundation for the domestic production of the fighter was laid by KAL by sending technicians to foreign aircraft manufacturers such as Northrop to have them trained in the treating of the airframe surface, which is crucial to aircraft performance.

Our aircraft industry is still in an elementary stage because only 20-23 percent of the necessary parts is produced domestically. The share of the domestically produced parts is expected to increase dramatically once the assembly production stage of the F5F fighter is over. It is known that, for this purpose, KAL has organized a development team independently to produce aircraft parts. The team will begin its operation shortly.

Another notable point related to the F5F production is the capability to assemble and produce [jet] engines.

The engine, which forms as essential part of the aircraft along with electronic equipment, is being assembled and built by Samsung Precision Machinery [Samsung Chongmil] under a license from General Electric. This achievement is highly regarded as a rare success for a developing country.

The domestic production of the jet fighter represents a great victory for our defense industry because it succeeded ahead of schedule as a part of the defense buildup program.

Parallel with the production of the fighter, the defense industry will become more active and it is expected to accelerate the formation of the foundation for the mass production of advanced weapons. The defense industry will emphasize improvement in the performance of large artillery peices, production of modern tanks and ships suitable for Korean geography, and improvement in the performance of long-range, ground-to-ground missiles and multiple-launching rockets.

At present, Korean defense industry produces over 100 types of weapons and over 3,000 general items such as military uniforms, equipment for individual use as well as small firearms, shared-usage firearms, mortars, howitzers, antitank weapons, ammunition, mines, bombs, communication and electronic equipment, ground vehicles, ships, and helicopters. In particular, there are outstanding products that demonstrate the accuracy and power such as M16 automatic rifles, 155 mm and 105 mm howitzers that can fire -uclear shells, 20 mm Vulcan antiaircraft guns, new antitank rockets, 90 mm and 106 mm recoilless rifles, M48A30 and M48A5 Korean-designed tanks, and 500MD helicopters and armed with TOW missiles. Some of these weapons are good enough to be exported.

Our defense industry, which rapidly grew with the development of our heavy chemical industry, has surpassed North Korea in the production and power of strategic and tactical arms. Our country stepped forward as a true producer of strategic arms by manufacturing the F5F fighter.

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CSO: 4108/232

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES ECONOMIC IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

SK200016 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by senior economic desk reporter Choe U-sok: "Good Fortune of the Economists"]

[Excerpts] It is difficult for a man of talent to have opportunities to realize his ability. There were some examples in old days, such as Chegal Longmyong and Taegong Mang [Chinese politicians in first century], who could fully implement their plans and ideas in politics. However, they were the very few exceptions.

In many cases, the great ambition to administer the state to relieve the people's sufferings ends up with a mere theory. Thus, it is rather difficult to experiment with a doctrine because worldly affairs are not always carried out in accord with theory. [passage omitted]

However, Korean economists appear to be lucky as far as experimenting is concerned, because they are given many chances to realize their uncommon and novel theories. Magnificent experiments, which can be hardly conducted in other countries, can be easily carried out in Korea because the opinions of economists are highly valued.

Such experiments are conducted neither in a cautious way nor step by step. They are being carried out in such a way as to completely turn over the national economy, involving \$70 billion and a population of 39 million people. Keynes and Friedman would certainly envy this.

South Korean economists can conduct currency reform when it occurs to them to collect money, because they feel too much money is in circulation among the people. They can freeze personal liabilities if they consider the economy is not in good shape because of excessive personal loans. They can put the value added tax system into immediate effect if they think it is a good system. They can implement financial renovation measures to deal with the underground economy.

They can lower the rate of interest abruptly on the pretext of a decline in the price index after maintaining high monetary interest, paying no heed to surging complaints, while mundane life has undergone no change. However,

novel theories are rampant. They can advance a theory that we should naturally endure the pains of reduced budget saying that prices go up if there is too much money. They can persist in their opinions that prices never go up although money has increased because it is being caused from "the reform of financial structure."

They explained the increase of money in the 1960's with a simple theory that "the size of clothes should be larger in accord with the growth of body." They advanced a somewhat higher-grade theory in the 1970's called "adjustment of the level of currency." In recent years, such advanced theories as "the reform of financial structure," "international comparison by Marshak K," [sarcastic reference to ROK finance minister] and so forth prevail.

It appears that the theory that prices never go up even if money increases is undergoing experimentation.

If this theory is true, economic activities should be enlivened with prices remaining intact. However, the reality is contrary.

There has already appeared signs of speculation in real estate, including apartments.

The price index shows a trend of continuous stability. Nevertheless, premium and the amount of key money to rent apartments are soaring.

The climate of one-digit price increase, which was successful with our devoted endeavors, is about to be spoiled with the emergency of women real estate brokers. Theories are noble but the worldly affairs never progress based on the theories because of worldly desires.

Those who advanced the theories might have done their best. However, the side which is subject to experimentation feels pain. We assume that this is because the theories are partly defective, just as a flaw in a precious stone, or the masses have no ability to digest such noble theories.

CSO: 4107/001

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

IPU DELEGATE HOSTS LUNCHEON---Kwon Chong-tal, head of Korean delegation participating in the 69th general meeting of International Parliamentary Union [IPU], arranged a luncheon on the afternoon of 17 September (LOAL time) for delegations of the five ASEAN nations and requested them to render cooperation at their parliaments for the Pacific Summit Meeting proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan. Kwon is also scheduled to address a luncheon 21 September for members of delegations of the four African nations which President Chon visited, and of the Zaire delegation. At the luncheon Kwon will discuss ways to improve friendly relations and exchanges between the political parties of Korea and these nations. Earlier, on 16 September Kwon attended receptions hosted by the Japanese delegation and by the Italian upper and lower houses. He also paid a courtesy call on (Antrooky), the chairman of the general meeting. Meanwhile, the North Korean delegation was unable to make a keynote speech at the political committee because of time limitations. Also what drew attention was that the North Korean delegation shied away from filing an application for a speech at the human rights committee. This was probably because of the "Detention Islands" in North Korea which have been the subject of world-wide criticism. [Text] [SK181333 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4107/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' HAILS KIM CHONG-SUK'S DEVOTION TO KIM IL-SONG

SK230934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82.

[Talk on Kim Chong-suk titled "Warm Heart of Upholding the Leader" from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] Esteemed Madame Kim Chong-suk, who upheld General Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, with a most pure, sincere and warm heart, traversed the road of loyalty, only wishing for the good health and peace of the general until the last moment of her life.

It was on 21 September, the day before she passed away that the great leader went to Tosan, Hwanghae Province to give an on-the-spot guidance. Despite her illness, Madame Kim Chong-suk walked out to the gate to see the great leader off on his trip for on-the-spot guidance. But, who could predict that this sendoff for the great leader by Madame Kim Chong-suk would be her last one?

On the evening of that day when the great leader left for an on-the-spot guidance, Madame Kim Chong-suk, unable to endure it any longer, was confined to bed with her serious illness. As Madame's illness grew worse, the great leader should have been informed as soon as possible, but she strongly opposed informing the great leader of her illness saying: Do not notify him. I do not want to see my illness bother his work.

Of course, as her consciousness became more dim, she must have wanted the great leader beside her. However, keeping her illness secret in an attempt not to cause anxiety for the great leader, who had embarked on a trip of on-the-spot guidance, she thought only of the great leader's revolutionary cause until her condition was critical. When the great leader returned to Pyongyang after completing the on-the-spot guidance, Madame was already comatose.

As her consciousness returned a little, Madame Kim Chong-suk saw the great leader standing beside her. Looking at the benevolent appearance of the great leader, who was looking at her with [words indistinct], Madame Kim Chong-suk said to the leader with a smile on her face: Dear General, it is already midnight. Dear General, do not worry about me and return to your office to continue your work. I feel better. I will return home soon after taking a little more medical treatment.

Thus, she spoke to the great leader as if she were not in critical condition and as if there were no chance of her passing away. These were the last words that Madame Kim Chong-suk spoke to the great leader.

Indeed, Madame Kim Chong-suk, the immortal revolutionary fighter, was the brilliant model of a true revolutionary who upheld the great leader with a sincere and pure heart until the last moment of her life.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF KIM CHONG-SUK

SK230419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Roundtable from feature program "Today's Feature" entitled: "In the Sacred Struggle to Achieve the Liberation of the Fatherland and the Freedom and Liberation of the People"]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you? As you know, the 22d of September is the 33d anniversary of the death of respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, a revolutionary fighter who was most faithful to General Kim Il-song--the sun of the nation--an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine. Greeting this day, our fellow countrymen warmly recall the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, who devoted her lifetime only to the sacred cause of the liberation of the fatherland and for the freedom of the people. In this hour we are here to recall the immortal revolutionary achievements of Madame Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

[Second speaker] Born in a patriotic, revolutionary family, Madame Kim Chong-suk embarked on a revolutionary road in her childhood. At the age of five, in September 1931, she joined the Sonmyong Songyong unit organized by the great leader. In July 1932 she joined the Korean Communist Youth League and successfully accomplished the revolutionary duty assigned her by this organization. Thus, she developed herself into a revolutionary by carrying out revolutionary activities. In September 1935 the respected Madame joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and participated in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle, carrying a gun. After joining this revolutionary army, she set an example for others in carrying out her assigned duty, cherishing deep in her heart honor and pride in having become a revolutionary fighter of the great leader.

[First speaker] It was a great thing for her to join the revolutionary army and participate in battles in her childhood. It is not simple to set an example in carrying out combat duties.

[Third speaker] Despite being a female, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk always took the lead in displaying matchless courage and a sense of devotion. Because of this, members of the revolutionary army called her a heavenly woman general. Let me tell one of many stories about the heroism she displayed in

her grim struggles. It is the story of the defensive tactical operation at the guerrilla base in Chochangju in October 1935. The aggressor Japanese imperialist rascals attacked this base, mobilizing over 10,000 troops and even aircraft. Revolutionary army troops at the base fought against the enemy, which was superior both in numerical strength and in technology. Participating in this battle and leading revolutionary army troops, she fired at the enemy, killing en masse the rascals who attacked the base in groups, dealing them severe blows. When she ran out of ammunition, she supplied ammunition, leading women members of the revolutionary army. She far surpassed others in carrying ammunition, doing twice what others did. When a shell exploded in front of the ammunition supply band, she braved the danger and rushed forward while other members of the band fell prostrate. The courage and the spirit of devotion displayed by the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk greatly encouraged the members of the revolutionary army and contributed to achieving victory in the defensive battle at the guerrilla base.

[Second speaker] Later, she again displayed heroism at the battle at Yongsong in the middle part of August 1936. After entering a castle, leading seven women revolutionary army members, she lay in wait at a single escape route for the enemy's attack on her troops. The Japanese imperialist aggressive rascals frantically ran amok to seize this escape route. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, the heroin of the anti-Japanese revolution, the escape route Chamimok was successfully seized by our revolutionary troops, and these troops succeeded in withdrawing. Recalling the courage and heroism Madame Kim Chong-suk displayed in greatly contributing to the achievement of victory in the battle through the devoted struggle to defend Chamimok, the great leader later said that, if we had failed to defend Chamimok, our troops would not have been able to withdraw.

[First speaker] Indeed, she was very heroic. While displaying matchless courage and the spirit of devotion as an anti-Japanese woman general in the struggle against the enemy, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk performed immortal feats in resolutely safeguarding the great leader politically and ideologically and risking her life.

[Second speaker] Regarding it as a key to victory in our revolution, Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, politically and ideologically defended and safeguarded the great leader, who took responsibility for the destinies of the fatherland and the people during the grim period of the armed anti-Japanese struggle, even at the risk of her life. She resolutely struggled to protect the great leader's revolutionary idea. She never compromised with the practice of slandering the great leader's revolutionary idea. In danger for her life, she protected the purity of this idea to the end. We should appreciate her unyielding struggle in Chonbongmiyong in the winter of 1938 to protect the great leader's revolutionary idea. At that time, anti-revolutionary elements infiltrated the revolutionary ranks and slandered the headquarters in Chonbongmiyong and the leader's revolutionary idea. After visiting Chonbongmiyong with a mission sent by the great leader to take care of the wounded, she revealed the treacherous acts committed by the anti-revolutionary elements. To conceal their true color, these anti-revolutionary

elements arrested, imprisoned and tortured some members of the revolutionary army, including Madame Kim Chong-suk, on groundless charges of her having been involved in a poison incident. By indomitably struggling against this intrigue, she dragged these anti-revolutionary elements to a court of justice and protected the leader's revolutionary idea.

[Third speaker] You have explained that the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk protected and defended the great leader politically and ideologically. She not only protected the great leader politically and ideologically but also safeguarded him at the cost of her life. She devoted everything to the cause for the security of the leader. Regarding the work of providing the great leader with tranquility and good health as her primary duty and as the core in her daily living she safeguarded him at the cost of her life.

It was the summer of 1940 when, braving sweltering heat, the great leader took command of a battle from a boulder on a hillside. Stealthily crawling to the foot of the hill, the Japanese imperialist, aggressive rascals took aim at him. At this juncture, Madame Kim Chong-suk swiftly covered him with her body and fired at the enemy rascals. Thanks to such a devoted struggle, the security of the great leader was successfully guaranteed. There were many similar dangers during the period of the protracted and grim armed anti-Japanese struggle. By shielding the respected and beloved leader with her body, she firmly protected the leader's physical safety.

After triumphantly returning to the fatherland during its liberation, she made a sincere effort to provide the great leader with tranquility and good health and to assist him in his work. She resolutely safeguarded the leader politically and ideologically. With a noble spirit and a strong will to devote herself to the cause for the great leader no matter whether she live or die, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk devoted everything to the struggle to defend the leader politically and ideologically at the cost of her life.

[First speaker] That's an exciting story. I understand that Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, devoted herself to the cause of solving the question that caused the great leader concern.

[Second speaker] Regarding the great leader's concern as her own, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk made every effort to free him from it. There are many stories in this regard. She carried out activities to achieve the fatherland's reunification--a question in which the great leader was greatly interested. Putting aside the work of locating her separated relatives, she carried out energetic activities to achieve the country's reunification. She made every effort to develop South Korean revolutionaries into true revolutionaries who, upholding the great leader's policy for the fatherland's reunification, devotedly struggled to implement this policy. One example of this is the story that she developed two South Korean women into true revolutionaries.

It was September 1948 when two maids, who had struggled in South Korea with guns, entered North Korea. After visiting their quarters, she took care of them and gave them precious teaching to glorify their honor as revolutionaries.

After receiving the teaching, they took the lead in the struggle to reunify the fatherland by banishing U.S. rascals.

[First speaker] When referring to the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, we should dwell on her work of adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the women's movement in our country by following the great leader's wise leadership and on her achievement in firmly cementing the lineage of the revolution to brilliantly accomplish the great leader's revolutionary cause by embracing and bringing up the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, attained an immortal achievement in the sacred struggle to achieve the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people. I think the brilliant lifetime and precious achievements Madame Kim Chong-suk devoted and attained in the revolution will shine forever in the history of our revolution as an immortal epic. Cherishing deep in their hearts the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, our people should hold aloft an anti-U.S. banner of independence and should more vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification--her ardent desire. Thank you for your useful speeches.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' DESCRIBES KIM CHONG-IL'S EARLY EDUCATION

SK230453 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Article on Kim Chong-il's mother by a member of the Japanese Kimilsongism Study Committee, from program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] The world abounds with stories about wonderful and outstanding women. Whenever I heard these stories about wonderful women, I used to wonder what kind of women they could be.

In April last year, I happened to visit the north and learned of the greatest woman I had ever heard about. It was the mother of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il. I heard about the respected Mrs Kim Chong-suk wherever I went--quite an emotional experience.

It was on a Sunday when I visited the Taesongsan resort that I came upon a wonderful story about Mrs Kim Chong-suk. I saw many people, who were there to enjoy Sunday in the resort, and who, with bouquets of fragrant flowers, were climbing the hill of the revolutionary warriors where a bust statue of Mrs Kim Chong-suk is placed on a pedestal.

It was not difficult for me to understand the people in the north, who miss Mrs Kim Chong-suk all the more as they enjoy more happiness these days.

I heard from the man who guided me on this day about her noble efforts to bring up her son, the dear comrade leader, to become the successor to the president. She was said to have educated her son to uphold the great leader not only as a father but as the respected and beloved leader. Whenever she was left alone with her son, she used to tell him about how the guerrillas stayed loyal to the great leader and how they upheld the great president as their leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. At the same time, she educated her young child to understand the noble will of the great leader and to unconditionally obey and respect whatever the president taught.

In particular, she was said to have educated her son to pay keen attention to the security and health of the respected and beloved leader through her own example.

During the period of the country's founding following national liberation, she used to step out onto the courtyard with a long wooden stick in the morning in order that her husband, who used to come home very late at night, could sleep peacefully even for a while. Her purpose in doing so was to scare away the birds that came to the trees in the courtyard early in the morning.

This story reminded me of a letter written to his father by the dear comrade leader during the Korean War in which he said: Father, you are not simply a private person. You are the leader of the Korean people. You should take care of yourself and remain healthy, because your health means happiness to all the Korean people.

Thanks to Mrs Kim Chong-suk's wonderful education, the dear comrade leader could, at that young age, write a letter reflecting the aspirations of the Korean people and the people of the world.

With her son, she accompanied the great president, whenever he went for on-the-spot guidance, thus leading her son to realize deeply the efforts and devotion of the president for the nation's benefit.

Thanks to such careful education and guidance by Mrs Kim Chong-suk, the dear comrade leader came at an earlier age to cherish a great will to devote himself to the fatherland and people.

While teaching her son in accordance with the daily program she provided, and regarding her son's wise intellect, tenacious and bold character, extraordinary [word indistinct] and generosity as most precious assets, she encouraged him to develop these character traits.

As a result of her devoted education, her son could read and had no difficulties in dealing with mathematics even before going to primary school, dealing with all the events in nature and society with extraordinary powers of observation, analysis and judgment.

In short, she was the greatest educator who, trusting the future of the fatherland to her son, brought up him to become a great leader [widaehan chiddja].

How great an educator she was is clearly seen in the following anecdote:

It was when her son was attending kindergarten. One, the kindergarten held a bicycle race. Her son, who was leading in the race, won only second prize because in the middle of the race he had to help a fellow racer who was in trouble and then raced together with him.

Hugging her son after the race, she praised him: "I am proud of you. Second price is better than first because you helped your fellow racer who had taken a tumble."

I think it would make a great book of an educational epic poem without rival in the whole world if I were to record the whole course of Mrs Kim Chong-suk's upbringing of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, Mrs. Chong-suk was a great mother who had brought up the future of Korea and the future of human beings. The history of human struggle has never known a great woman revolutionary like the respected Mrs Kim Chong-suk.

Cherishing deep in my heart the precious honor of living and struggling in the chuche era in which the respected Mrs Kim Chong-suk's Seoul is fully blossoming, I will follow to the end of the road of chuche, as directed by the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY 1982

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January 1982:

2 Jan 82 p 1 full page with border: "Let's Make 1982 the Most Glorious Year in the History of our People's Revolutionary Struggle": Published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 002, 5 Jan 82, pp D 1-6: "NODONG SINMUN Reviews Successes in 1981".

4 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With the Initial Battle of the New Year in All Sectors and Units": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 004, 7 Jan 82, pp D 3-6: "NODONG SINMUN On 1982 Economic, Political Tasks".

7 Jan 82 p 1 upper right three quarters: "Let Us Heed the Party's Call and Vigorously Participate in the Work of Remaking Nature": Notes that the fourth plenum of the party central committee has presented the four major programs for remaking nature; tideland reclamation, reclaiming new farmland, Namp'o Lockgate construction and the T'aech'on power generation station construction to realize Kim Il-song's broad plan to raise the standard of living and that rice is the foremost hill to be conquered on the road to communism since the food problem must be settled and farming further developed rather than backing in previous successes; stresses that the key to an ample food supply is increasing farm acreage by achieving the goal of 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclaimed, 200,000 chongbo of new land tilled so as to attain the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain set forth by the Sixth Party Congress; calls for the whole party, entire nation and the whole populace to participate vigorously in the struggle to achieve the four major tasks of remaking nature this year which marks Kim Il-song's 70th birthday; urges all party members and workers to display the same spirit as they did in accomplishing the major campaign to implement the decisions of the party central committee plenum of September 1958 in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; exhorts guidance functionaries to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the party's call to set high goals and work on a large scale to realize the grand plan of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the high wishes of the party center to make Korea a worker's paradise; calls for factories and enterprises in the building materials, metallurgical and machine industries to produce and supply necessary materials and equipment for the four major projects of remaking nature from the beginning of the year, mobilize all reserves and capacities and give material and manpower support; calls upon the Administration Council

and provincial economic guidance committees and local executive organs to establish materials supply systems and follow the Tae'an System by going to the construction sites and arousing the masses to carry on the struggle to achieve the four major projects of remaking nature.

8 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Accomplish the Second Seven Year Plan Ahead of Time": Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 005, 8 Jan 82, pp D 4-5, "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Urges Economic Progress".

9 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Once Again Bring About a New Transformation in Agricultural Production This Year": Emphasizes the necessity of achieving a new transformation in agricultural production which Kim Il-song called for in his New Year Address at a time when many countries of the world are suffering a food crisis due to the cold front and when a worldwide severe food crisis is forecast for the year 2000; calls for all functionaries, party members and workers in the rural economic sector to abide by the party's agricultural policy in its entirety and become thorough backers and implementers of party policy and chuche farming ideology on planting the proper crops in the appropriate soil at the proper time and perform thorough preparatory work for this year's farming season, completing all preparations which might have been falling behind; calls for party organizations and guidance functionaries to organize and direct the battle to accomplish the four major projects of remaking nature, perform political work to carry out party policy and formulate concrete and detailed plans for every step in this year's farming process so that all workers in all units will achieve their goals by day, week, month and by specific item while making proper use of chemical fertilizers; urges the machine industrial sector to produce and supply farm machinery to the farms on time so as to achieve their goals in farm production which Kim Il-song has set forth in his New Year Address.

14 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Raise Up the Role of Party Organizations in Accomplishing This Year's Battle Tasks": States that raising up the fighting power of party organizations, which are the political staff headquarters responsible for organizing and guiding all work, is the basic key for vigorously expediting the revolution and construction; stresses that party organizations bear a heavy responsibility in successfully celebrating Kim Il-song's 70th birthday as a grand political festival and in fulfilling the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; urges party organizations and functionaries to recognize the importance of their responsibility for organizing and guiding this year's battle and adamantly seek breakthroughs whenever they encounter obstacles; calls for party organizations in all units to establish correct methodology to accomplish their tasks, accurately assess the status of accomplishment and draw up wrap-up reports on a regular basis; exhorts economic guidance functionaries to see to it that everyone follow the procedure set forth to accomplish the national economic plan and fulfill the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; calls for an all-out mobilization in a mass movement to accomplish the four major projects for remaking nature and for party organizations at all levels to see to it that economic guidance functionaries go among the units, set high goals, give leadership so that the work of remaking nature and the second 7 year plan will be accomplished ahead of time; emphasizes the role of the campaign to capture the red flag of the

three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes in achieving innovations and a new upswing in this year's battle tasks.

16 Jan 82 p 1 lower left center: "Let Us Make Our Foremost Effort in the Struggle to Conquer the Chemical Summit": States that the chemical industry is the material foundation for chemicalization and an important constituent of the country's raw materials base; emphasizes that the chemical industry must be more rapidly developed and production of inexpensive, good quality materials such as chemical fiber must be increased to give impetus to production and construction and raise the standard of living; notes that this year is the historic year of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday and that only three years are left in the second 7 year plan; indicates that the expression of the party spirit, working class nature and populist spirit of the party members and workers is to be found in placing their foremost effort in conquering the chemical summit which is the firm resolve of the party; urges all functionaries and workers in the chemical industry to make their best effort in fulfilling their responsibilities, widely introduce technical innovations in the production process and increase production of all kinds of chemical products such as chemical fiber, fertilizer, medicines, plastics, paints, etc.; states that the role of South Hamgyong Province in the chemical sector is very large and thus the provincial economic guidance committees guidance functionaries must be aware of the importance of their role, give preference to political work and formulate plans together with scientists and technicians, carry on the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes to achieve continual innovations and advances to make 1982 a year of great victory and shining accomplishments.

18 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Struggle Vigorously to Conquer the Metals Summit": States that much more production of steel and non-ferrous metals is needed to achieve the goals set forth in the New Year Address; calls for new upswings in all sectors this year which marks the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song and for all the struggle to accomplish the four major projects of remaking nature and completing the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; exhorts the functionaries and workers in the metallurgical industry to recognize the importance of their role in metals production and answer the party's call to achieve an upswing in metals production and accomplish this year's quotas; calls for all sectors concerned to provide the necessary raw and processed materials, fuel and equipment to the factories and enterprises in the metals sector so as to normalize production at a high level; urges the appropriate administration council committees and ministries and provincial economic guidance committees to place utmost effort in the large iron and non-ferrous ore mines and coordinate their work with cooperative production; calls for greater effort to strengthen self-sufficiency in the metals industry under the wise leadership of the party, increase production of coke, and calcinified coal, introduce more efficient metals processing machinery and reduce the consumption level of fuel, raw and processed materials; urges all to display that same spirit as the spirit which was noted in the Chollima major advance after the war and conquer the metallurgical production summit ahead of time.

19 Jan 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Further Production of People's Consumer Goods by Rapidly Developing Light Industry": Text published in FBIS Asia and

20 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Continue to Put An Effort Into Fish Processing": States that continuous innovations are occurring in winter fishing off the east coast thus posing the task to all functionaries and workers in the fishery sector of expediting fish processing operations and utilizing all means of transportation so as to satisfy the increasing demand for fish products; emphasizes that Korea now has the highest per capita fish consumption in the world thanks to the tremendous efforts of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leadership of the glorious party center; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the fishery sector this year, the historic year of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday, to vigorously expedite fish processing and distribute much more highly nutritious fish products to the people; asks for a high dedication and sense of responsibility in the functionaries and workers in the fish processing sector to utilize internal reserves and capacities to the maximum and provide fish processing battle direction while being well versed in the fishing operational status, processing capacity, manpower and equipment situation, etc.; urges them to see to it that processing equipment is run at full capacity; calls upon all party organizations to instil in the fish processing workers a sense of pride and dedicated service and heighten their revolutionary zeal; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to make this year an epochal year for fish products and make a notable contribution to raising up the living standard of the people.

25 Jan 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Further Heighten the Role and Responsibility of Functionaries In Accomplishing Economic Tasks": States that functionaries are the directive personnel of the revolution who bear responsibility for implementing party policy and for fulfilling the second 7 year plan and the 10 long range goals ahead of schedule; urges that the responsibility and role of central and provincial economic guidance functionaries be raised up so as to make full use of the new industrial guidance system for implementing the Tae'an Work System in accordance with the measures the party has adopted; exhorts functionaries in all party, state economic organizations to promote the struggle to accomplish this year's economic tasks through the Tae'an Work System by Performing economic organizational work and production direction to fulfill the state quotas by day, month, quarter and specific item, go down among the workers in factories and enterprises, ascertain their situation, exchange opinions, settle problems and expedite production and construction to enable their economic tasks to be skillfully accomplished; exhorts provincial party committees to have all economic guidance functionaries accomplish all their objectives, perform work in conjunction with provincial economic guidance committee functionaries so they always work from a national vantage point to carry out Kim Il-song's instructions and the will of the party and thereby enable the excellence of the industrial guidance system for implementing Kim Il-song's Tae'an Work System shine forth and new transformations occur in socialist economic construction.

29 Jan 82, p 1 full page with border: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Fighting Power of the Party": States that strengthening the fighting power of the party

is a basic principle for strengthening and developing the party and accomplishing the revolutionary cause and that the KWP is the people's political guide wholly responsible for their life and destiny; expounds at length the role of the party in past accomplishments; stresses that the party's ultimate objective is communism and that socialism and communism are completed through the difficult and complex struggle against all internal and external class enemies and the struggle to change nature and society and that past experience indicates that revolution is not victoriously accomplished when the party's fighting power is not strengthened; calls for the accomplishment of the militant programs set forth by the Sixth Party Congress and this year's New Year Address; notes the need for more strongly setting up revolutionary regulations within the party especially the democratic centralized executive system wherein the entire party moves and acts as one under the leadership of the party center; urges all party organizations to carry out the party decisions and directives unconditionally and make the party into one which possesses the fighting power to implement the line and programs which the party center presents and make it into an organizational unit in which the whole party moves and acts as one; expounds on the role of party direction, guidance, regulations, etc., for party members both young and old without concern for position or occupation; notes the role of the party cell as the lowest unit of party structure and the need for continuous improvement of methods and working habits of the functionaries; calls for all party organizations and functionaries to make this year shine forth as a most significant grand political festival by further strengthening the party's fighting power and achieving a great upswing in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4108/200

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR FEBRUARY 1982

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during February 1982:

2 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Concentrate Our Efforts To Expedite and Complete Farming Preparations": Notes the importance of expediting and completing farming preparations in fulfillment of the decisions of the 4th plenum of the 6th central committee in conjunction with the statement of Kim Il-song that rice is socialism and communism; stresses the need for thorough preparations for this year's farming under the party line of farming first; urges all functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector to mobilize all reserves, settle all difficulties, plan and expedite humus production, etc., and see to it that such preparatory work as machinery repair, fertilizer delivery, seed provision, etc., are accomplished ahead of schedule; exhorts guidance functionaries to take proper advantage of the heightened ardor of the workers due to the recent New Year Address by proper planning and battle direction under the principle of setting the standards by one's own example; calls for factory and enterprise workers to assist in farming preparatory work as well as producing and delivering farm tools, equipment and materials as needed since there is not much time left before the spring farming season; urges all provincial, city and county party organs, executive organs and agricultural guidance organizations to improve and intensify guidance to the agricultural sector and for party organizations at all levels to engage in the struggle to expedite and complete farm preparations to carry out the party line of farming first and thereby achieve a bumper harvest this year.

3 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Normalize Production in all Sectors of the National Economy": Notes that production normalization is an important requirement for successfully performing the militant tasks presented in the New Year Address requiring increased production and conservation, producing and building more and better with present manpower, equipment and materials and accomplishing the goals of the national economic plan by day, month, quarter and specific item this year which marks the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song; calls for the whole populace and entire party to expedite the four longrange goals of tideland reclamation, new farmland cultivation, Namp'o Lockgate and T'aech'on power generation station construction and the second 7 year plan while running every piece of equipment at full capacity; urges all party members and workers in all sectors of the national economy to develop a sense of responsibility and self-reliance which does not waver under any adverse

conditions and to make good use of what is provided but to find what is not provided by mustering their latent resources; stresses the importance of all functionaries and workers in the extractive, electric power and transportation industries to achieve advances in their respective fields and raise up the role of provincial economic guidance committee members in normalizing production at a high level under the new industrial guidance system; urges all guidance functionaries and party organization functionaries to go among the producing masses and instill in them a deep understanding of the necessity for achieving their goals like the unsung heroes so as to normalize production at a high level and accomplish a shining victory for this year's national economic plan.

5 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Mobilize and Utilize Internal Reserves to the Maximum": Notes that producing more and better with present manpower, equipment and materials is an important objective for mobilizing and utilizing internal reserves to the maximum and satisfy the demands engendered by the powerful self-sufficient national economy based on chuche industry under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and the correct guidance of the party; emphasizes that this year marks the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band; calls for all functionaries and workers to operate on the principle of self-reliance under which it is good if things are provided but when they are not, to mobilize and utilize internal reserves to accomplish their quotas as masters of their country and masters of production who endlessly improve the technology in the production process while utilizing production capacity in a reasonable manner, increasing processing speed, using discarded material and by-products, raising up product quality and reducing base cost; calls for party organizations to correlate the movement to emulate the unsung heroes with mobilizing and utilizing internal reserves to the maximum and thereby uphold the New Year Address and make this year shine forth victoriously.

8 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Improve Commodities Supply to the Countryside": Recalls the principle that a socialist state is responsible for the livelihood of peasants as well as laborers and office workers and cooperative ownership as well as ownership by all the people and thus the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be expedited in the countryside under the wise leadership of the party; stresses that when more high quality consumer goods are supplied to the countryside the zeal of the farm workers is enhanced and the party line on farming first is promoted; calls upon all responsible functionaries in committees and ministries of the Administration Council and on the provincial, municipal and county level to improve commodities supply to the countryside and to see to it that an epochal transformation is achieved in production of consumer goods in the light industrial sector, such as good quality watches, cloth, shoes, underwear, sleeping quilts, etc.; urges all functionaries in provincial, municipal and county party organizations and executive organs to intensify political work among commercial functionaries so they will more effectively supply commodities to the countryside and enable a new transformation to come about in grain production this year.

9 Feb 82 p 2 three-quarters page with border: "An Expression of Absolute Trust on Part of Our People for the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 029, 11 Feb 82, pp D 4-9: "NODONG SINMUN ON Kim Il-song SPA Nomination".

13 Feb 82 p 1 lower half with border: "100-Man Joint Meeting Should be Convened at an Early Date": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 031, 16 Feb 82, pp D 7-10: "NODONG SINMUN Supports CPRF Conference Proposal".

18 Feb 82 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "May the Functionaries Go Down Below in Accordance with the Requirement of the Ch'ongsan-ri Method and Expedite Work in a Revolutionary Manner": States that on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Kim Il-song's creation of the Ch'ongsan-ri Method during his on-the-spot guidance at Ch'ongsan-ri in which he delineated the proper ideology and method of leading the masses based on the chuche idea for the purpose of carrying out revolution and construction, the impressive history of Kim Il-song's and the party's leadership of the masses toward socialist construction is recalled; expounds at length on the role of the party according to the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and method and the example given by the numerous visitations around the country by Kim Il-song; calls for elimination of subjectivism and bureaucratism and promotion of the new industrial guidance system in factories and enterprises; urges all party functionaries and state economic organization functionaries such as those in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and provincial economic guidance committees to go down below and ascertain the concrete situation, look into the production sites and teach and help the masses to fulfill their assignments while giving priority to political work becoming close comrades with the masses sharing their joys and sorrows so that they give themselves to their work like the unsung heroes in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band founded 50 years ago.

22 Feb 82 p 1 full page with border: "Let All Cadres and Party Members Become Genuine Revolutionaries With Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 037, 25 Feb 82, pp D 4-10: "NODONG SINMUN Discusses Revolutionary Spirit".

24 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Wholly Display the Excellence of the New Industrial Guidance System": Notes that it was last year that Kim Il-song announced the establishment of the industrial guidance system for implementing the Tae'an Work System and its excellence has already been demonstrated; stresses that the new industrial guidance system is an indigenous type of industrial guidance system in which the provincial economic guidance committees manage and control the whole scope of industry within the province under the unified guidance of the center; points out that through this system, party and political guidance is intensified, the provincial party committees play the primary role in bringing about a new upswing in production and construction; calls for all to display the excellence of this system and effectively utilize the strong economic base to fulfill the new long range goals and the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; exhorts state economic guidance organizations to raise up their role and function to display

the might of the new industrial guidance system and for all committees and ministries in the Administration Council to accomplish all their duties in a responsible manner, give technical guidance and formulate plans for cooperative production, materials provision and export work; urges the party to assist the provincial economic guidance committees in fulfilling the national economic plan by waging the struggle to carry out their provincial economic policy and thereby expedite socialist construction at a rapid pace.

25 Feb 82 p 1 center: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Realize the Task of the Rural Thesis Completely": Notes that on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Kim Il-song's "Thesis On Our Country's Socialist Rural Question", the history of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, have been furthered and the party has not ceased to provide funds, tractors and chemical fertilizer to the countryside even during the period of national defense against the endlessly intensifying aggression and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the agricultural workers have rallied around their leader and accomplished the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy; calls for the three revolutions teams and party organizations in the rural economy to expedite the cultural revolution to industrialize and modernize agriculture, see to it that all farm workers possess a high technical expertise and farm scientifically using tractors, seedling transplanters, chemical fertilizers and modern parts and materials; urges the entire populace and all farm workers to accomplish the goal of 15 million tons of grain set by the Sixth Party Congress by achieving a bumper crop this year, the year of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

27 Feb 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Produce and Provide Farm Materials and Farm Machinery at the Proper Time": Notes that the level of utilization of machinery and chemical materials in farming has increased considerably thus necessitating timely provision of farm materials, machinery and parts to ensure successful seasonal farming operations and give a highly prized gift to Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 70th birthday; urges responsible functionaries in provincial economic guidance committees, factories and enterprises to produce and provide farm materials and machinery as needed to fulfill the party line of farming first, go among the masses to perform the great leader a style of working and establish concrete measures to produce and provide farm materials and machinery on time in line with the party slogan, "fertilizer is rice and rice is socialism"; calls for timely maintenance and repair of farm machinery and irrigation facilities to raise up their operational rate; calls upon all factories and enterprises to wage the struggle to produce farm machinery parts and go directly to the countryside to help overhaul and repair farm machinery; urges party organizations in the agricultural sector to explain Kim Il-song's recent instructions on producing and providing farm materials to the functionaries and workers to bring about a new upsurge in farm materials, farm machinery and spare parts production and provision and render a significant contribution to bringing about a new transformation in agricultural production this year.

28 Feb 82, p 1 center with border: "Let All Citizens Further Consolidate the Power of the Republic by Unanimously Participating in the Elections": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 040, 1 Mar 82, pp D 5-9: "NODONG SINMUN Urges 'Yes' Vote in SPA Elections"

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BEIJING RADIO REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF DPRK

SK121215 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Talk by announcer introducing the success of the DPRK in socialist construction]

[Text] In a report on the work of the KWP Central Committee delivered at the Sixth KWP Congress, President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, advanced 10 major prospective goals which Korea should fulfill in the 1980's. The 10 major prospective goals are, in the near future, to annually produce 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million meters of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products and 15 million tons of grain and to reclaim 300,000 changbo of tideland within the coming 10 years.

The Korean people are vigorously struggling to achieve the 10 major prospective goals, cherishing the appeal of the great leader President Kim Il-song deep in their hearts.

The working class of Korea working on the industrial fronts have remarkably increased industrial production by actively waging a technical innovation movement, utilizing all available reserves in enterprises and fully organizing and mobilizing (?socialist labor forces). Industrial production for the first quarter of this year increased 10 percent over planned quota. Industrial production for the first quarter of this year has increased 20 percent as compared with last year.

The production quotas for steel, coal, cement, logging, chemical fertilizers, chemical fabrics and knitted goods for the first quarter of this year have been overfulfilled.

The machine industry of Korea has rapidly developed. The machine industry of Korea, which is capable of producing integrated facilities by gradually supplying complete component facilities, has been able to supply comprehensive plant machinery to the fields of the construction industry, the chemical industry, the extractive industry, the power industry, the transportation sector, the light industry and the agricultural sector.

In the period from 1978 to 1981 in Korea, more than 20,000 plants were newly built, expanded or rebuilt with production machinery produced with its own strength.

The machine industry of Korea can produce not only boring machines capable of digging 5,000 meters of ground, bulldozers of 300 hps, 10 cubic-metre-large excavators, high-speed motors of 30 hps, generators of 50,000 kws and 6,000 ton hydraulic powered press machines but can also build 20,000 ton cargo ships.

The production capability of the chemical industry of Korea, too, has remarkably increased and its branch structures have been gradually perfected. In Korea, many existing chemical plants have been already improved and expanded; the (Namhung) Youth Chemical Fertilizer Complex, which can produce urea, orlon and polyethylene, has been newly built. The production base for chemical fibers and synthetic resins has been firmly built and the production capability for vinalon and polyvinyl chloride has been increased. As a result, (?synthetic fibers) and synthetic [word indistinct] have been produced in large quantities and the raw material base of the chemical industry has been further expanded and strengthened.

The coal industry of Korea has also developed on a continuous basis. The total production of coal in 1980 reached 60 million tons. As a result, Korea could not only meet its domestic demands but also could export to foreign countries.

Coal is used as major fuel and energy in Korea. The thermal power plants in Korea, which account for half of its generating capability, use coal. Coal used as energy has been given much weight in industrial and agricultural production in Korea today.

Korea has rich coal resources. The coal deposits which have already been discovered are approximately several hundred million tons. Of this, approximately 70 percent is hard coal.

Agricultural production of Korea has also rapidly developed. The annual grain production in 1945, which was right after liberation, reached 2.27 million tons. This amount exceeded the highest level of the grain production in the period of Japanese imperialist rule. Grain production in 1956, which was right after the fatherland liberation war, increased to 2.87 million tons. In 1961, grain production increased to 4.80 million tons. Entering the 1970's, the grain production more rapidly increased, and increased to 7 million tons, 8 million tons and 9 million tons.

Today the agricultural working people in Korea are vigorously advancing to achieve the grand goal of producing 15 million tons of grain annually. Such rapid development of the agricultural production in Korea is a result of the policy of mechanization, chemicalization, the introduction of irrigation system and the modernization of agriculture.

Under Japanese rule, during which they were exploited, the poor Korean people had to use human-pulled plows. After liberation, under the leadership of the KWP, Korean farmers became proud masters of the country. Under the concern of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, Korean farmers have constantly improved their farming methods. As a result, today they have greatly enhanced labor productivity, farming with machines and through scientific farming methods. The number of tractors for use in agriculture has continuously increased. In 1979, the number of tractors per chongbo reached 7 in plains areas and 6 in intermediate and mountainous areas. In 1979, the amount of chemical fertilizers applied was 5 tons per chongbo. Rice fields where insecticides were applied reached 97 percent of the total rice fields.

The Korean government has concentrated major efforts on constructing irrigation systems. For the 2 years of 1967-68 alone, the Korean government constructed irrigation system facilities capable of supplying water to 120,000 chongbo of dry fields. In the middle of the 1970's, it constructed many irrigation facilities for pumping underground water. Today there are 1,700 irrigation reservoirs for agricultural purposes, some 23,000 water pumping sites and 70,000 water pumps in Korea. The total length of irrigation waterways reaches 40,000 kilometers.

Irrigated areas are divided into 12 districts. Three irrigation [word indistinct] are located in each of 4 districts. Irrigation system facilities are located in every 3 to 4 chongbo of fields.

Water is supplied to all dry fields in the mountains at an incline of 10 to 20 degrees. Of these dry fields, 60,000 chongbo are equipped with sprinkler irrigation facilities.

President Kim Il-song has stressed that, in order to increase agricultural production, tideland reclamation work and the movement to obtain new farmland should be aggressively carried out so that farmland can be further expanded.

Two-thirds of Korea is covered by mountainous areas. Thus, farmland is very limited in Korea. Considering this situation, the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth KWP Central Committee appealed to agricultural workers to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland and to obtain 200,000 chongbo of new farmland. Upholding this great appeal, the entire party, the whole country and the entire people have obtained some 10,000 chongbo of new farmland this year.

The movement to obtain new farmland in Korea has been carried out together with the work of farmland rearrangement and soil amelioration. In North Hamgyong Province, some 2,800 chongbo of new land has been obtained by improving a (?breakwater) and by rearranging the river bed. Some 3,600 chongbo of new dry fields have been obtained in Yanggang Province. In North Pyongan Province, South Hwanghae Province and Kaesong City, [words indistinct].

In every area throughout the country, new farmland is being obtained. Forest resources are also actively preserved and [passage indistinct].

The Korean people are turning out to a vigorous struggle to obtain new farmland by cultivating hillocks and by reclaiming tidelands, cherishing the firm faith of certain victory in occupying the target of 15 million tons of grain.

CSO: 4110/001

WORKERS RESOLVE TO INCREASE MINING MACHINES

SK160210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A rally of employees [chongopwon] of the Tongpyongyang Machine Plant to thoroughly implement the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 8 September 1982 was held on the site on 11 September.

Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung in the rally place. [passage omitted]

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the political bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party, and other person-ages concerned attended the meeting together with the employees of this plant.

The meeting began with the playing of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song." Secretary of the primary party committee of the plant Chon Ki-chon made a report at the rally and other workers participated in the discussion. [pas-sage omitted]

They stressed that the great leader's on-the-spot guidance was a programmatic guideline illuminating the future of the plant for creating the speed of the 80's and was a stimulative banner vigorously inspiring all employees to new renovation and exploits. They pointed out that all employees, receiving the great leader's on-the-spot guidance amid deep emotion and great excitement, are resolved to contribute through the production of more modern mining machines to achieving the goals of 120 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals set forth in the 10-point prospective targets of socialist economic construction. They are overflowing with the burning resolution to fully demonstrate the endless strength of the heroic working class boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center.

Noting that effecting a new upsurge in producing the mining machine is one of the most important tasks for successfully achieving the goals in coal and non-ferrous metals, they said that only with a sufficient supply of modern mining machines can the gigantic mining work, which is very difficult and requires hard labor, be effectively carried out and the picked coal and ore be smoothly transported and processed.

They noted: By introducing large, modern and high speed mining facilities and by producing in large quantities machines required for extensive mechanization and automation of pit work, they will rebuild and expand the mines in Anju District to make them modern ones and will contribute to raising the annual production of coal to the level of 70 to 100 million tons.

They said they will brilliantly fulfill this year's plan by effecting a new innovation in producing oil pressure cylinders and will increase production 1.6 times next year compared with this year. [passage omitted]

They pointed out that no matter how gigantic and grave the tasks assigned the plant may be, they will be surely accomplished as long as there are the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center and the burning loyalty of the working class. They stressed that all units should raise the flames of creating the speed of the 80's higher than ever before. A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK100951 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0905 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Speech by Pak Chae-no, vice chairman of Chongnyon, at 8 September Pyongyang rally making 34th anniversary of founding of the DPRK--live]

[Text] Comrades: Marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a felicitous national day for the entire Korean people, we, the congratulatory delegation of the Koreans residing in Japan, have come to our socialist fatherland, which we have missed, to offer our ardent expression of congratulations from the 700,000 Koreans residing in Japan to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the republic. [applause]

Even though we have done little for the great leader and the socialist fatherland, the fatherly leader and the dear comrade leader hugged us in a sea of welcoming flowers, arranged a warm banquet for us and have shown us all kinds of parental love and consideration. [applause]

Availing myself of this significant occasion, I, in the name of the endlessly admiring and ardently loyal entire Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Koreans residing in Japan, offer the highest form of gratitude and warmest congratulations to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who has established the immortal chuche idea, led our people's struggle for independence, socialism and communism to victory for the long period of over half a century, unveiled an era of great national prosperity and taken care of the Koreans residing in Japan with parental love, and to the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader. [applause]

At the same time, I also convey warm congratulatory greetings full of compatriotic feeling from the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan to the entire people in the fatherland who, upholding the great leader's report at the sixth KWP Congress and his first historical policy speech, are creating a new speed of the 1980's and stocking the great revolutionary flame of upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction. [applause]

Comrades: The founding of the DPRK was a century-worth peal of bells heralding in a corner of the East the birth of a country of the sun--chuche Korea, which put an end to the history of sufferings replete with the feudal shackles and tears of those people who had lost their own country. And it was a

brilliant ray illuminating the path of building a new society and national liberation on a dark colonial, continent. [applause]

Already 34 years have elapsed since the republic was founded. Whenever we recall the history of socialist fatherland which, under the wise leadership of the great leader, has climbed to the pinnacle of brilliant socialist and communist construction, crossing the hill of mass revolution and cliffs of socialist revolution full of difficulties, we cannot suppress emotion.

Indeed, the proud course of 34 years trodden by our republic upholding the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the forefront of the party and state is shining with great changes, miracles, creations and prosperity and a heroic epic rarely found in the more than 5,000-year history of our people. It is also a chronicle of exploit evincing rays which has turned our poverty-stricken and backward country into a self-reliant, independent and self-defending powerful socialist country and into a model socialist country, achieving great upsurges in all fields of politics, economic, ideology and culture by progress and exploits. [applause]

In particular, today our republic, under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader whom our people have come to honor for the first time in the history of thousands of years, is accelerating the historic advance of imbuing society with the chuche idea and struggling endlessly with youthful spirit. [applause]

We who are visiting the socialist fatherland in the year when we celebrated the 70th birthday of the great leader in the grandest style as a nation's greatest political festival derive great national pride, dignity and revolutionary pride from the ever-changing appearance of the fatherland, which is becoming more solemn and magnificent every year.

The beacon fire burning at the top of the tower of chuche idea scrapping the sky over the dike of the Taedong River is a brilliant ray of the genius wisdom of the great leader, the master of ideology and theory, and of the dear comrade leader. [applause]

Hidden in the magnificent and solemn appearance of the arch of triumph is not only the weight of the great leader's accomplishments but also the unwavering will and noble intention of the dear comrade leader, who is causing the blossoming of the chuche cause on an everlasting foundation. [applause]

Indeed, our republic, shining like the sun and stars, is a utopia of human beings; it is emerging thanks to great leadership and an explorer of a new era and is a new world entering the communist gate ahead of others. [applause]

We are living in the era of independence--a great era of chuche. No people are happier and prouder than the people of our country, who are holding in high esteem the great leader and the dear comrade leader, who is loyally making the leader's cause blossom. [applause]

Our republic, founded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and led [ikkusinun] by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a true motherly fatherland of all the 700,000 compatriots in Japan--one which enables them to protect their national right as overseas compatriots of an independent country and to lead a dignified and worthwhile life. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught: Without the socialist fatherland, fellow countrymen in Japan cannot enjoy a dignified right as overseas compatriots. Nor can they enjoy a dignified and worthwhile life as we see today.

How can we describe the miserable and unfair status of the Korean residents in Japan, who were once slighted and humiliated in an alien land as a ruined race. At the time of the calamitous Kanto earthquake, Korean residents in Japan were murdered en masse and were buried in the bottom of the Arakawa River in Tokyo. A Japanese witness has said that the remains of these victims are still buried.

The Korean residents in Japan, who once experienced misery, are now magnificently advancing with a pride as overseas compatriots. They are envied by the world's people, including the Japanese people, because they are holding in high esteem the greatest leader in the world like President Kim Il-song. How happy and proud they are! [applause]

We owe this to the great leader, who has liberated our people from the status of colonial slaves by defeating the Japanese imperialists, who has revived the Korean residents in Japan into chuche-type overseas compatriots by founding the republic and who has considerably taken care of the Korean residents. [applause]

Based on [words indistinct] policy, the great leader has organized Chongnyon, has wisely led the movement of the Korean residents in Japan to strengthen and develop it into a true patriotic movement serving the cause for the Korean revolution and has shown paternal love to them. We cannot ever forget this.

With the resplendent rays of the chuche idea, the great leader has brightly illuminated the future path of Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan; has firmly guaranteed their legal position with the socialist constitution--which he personally formulated--and with the international law of the republic; has opened the searoad for them to return to their fatherland; and has afforded them the right to visit the fatherland. [applause]

The fatherly leader has annually sent large sums of educational aid funds from the state budget for the democratic and national education for the sons and daughters of the Korean residents in Japan. By evaluating the results of the patriotic work of Chongnyon functionaries and the Korean residents in Japan, he has helped many functionaries carry out their worthwhile activities as delegates to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic. [applause]

The wise leadership and great considerations displayed by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan have

become more effective today with the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The dear leader comrade has made the warm love of the great leader equally reach all fellow countrymen in Japan. Last April, he sent gifts of love to every member of scores of thousands of Korean students in Japan. [applause]

He has taken various measures to help all Chongnyon functionaries and fellow countrymen in Japan more closely study the great chuche idea and has shown solicitude for all compatriots visiting the fatherland to spend joyful and glorious days during their stay. [applause]

Thanks to the wise leadership and paternal love shown by the great leader and the dear comrade leader, Chongnyon has reliably developed its organizations into authoritative overseas organizations of the republic by vigorously accelerating the work of imbuing its ranks with the chuche idea, by firmly establishing a chuche ideological system in organizations at all levels and by consolidating the mass foundation of the organizations. [applause]

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and dear comrade leader, our Chongnyon could firmly safeguard various democratic national rights, including the civil rights of the republic, from subversive maneuvers of reactionaries at home and abroad and is honorably contributing to the sacred cause of the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and of achievement of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

The functionaries of Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan vigorously carried out the 300-day patriotic renovation movement of loyalty to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song--a great common festival of mankind--with lofty political zeal and brilliant work exploits. Thus, we consolidated and developed further the Chongnyon organizations into ranks of loyalty. [applause]

With the wish of loyalty to lighten the concerns of the fatherly leader, who is making every effort to achieve the desire of 50 million fellow countrymen for national reunification, our Chongnyon organized and carried out a grand march for fatherland's reunification over 6,300 kilometers participated in by some 213,000 compatriots throughout Japan for 33 days from 25 June to 27 July.

We actively supported and encouraged the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and greatly aroused public opinion at home and abroad demanding withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. [applause]

The future of movement of the Korean compatriots in Japan, who are holding the great leader and the dear comrade leader in high esteem, is brilliant. The destiny of the Korean residents in Japan is firmly ensured with everlasting happiness. [applause]

Comrades, the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan will, in the future, too, struggle to achieve the final victory of the chuche revolutionary

cause generation after generation by assuming loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as an invariable faith and principle. [applause]

We will, above all, establish more firmly the system of the chuche idea within our ranks by vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation of Chongnyon and will consolidate Chongnyon to be an overseas (?compatriots') organization carrying out the invincible Kimilsongism.

We will also firmly unite all the Korean compatriots in Japan around the great leader and dear comrade leader. [applause]

Seeking genuine happiness of life from the endless development of the republic, we will breathe together with the people in the fatherland who rose in creasting new miracles under the slogan of creation of the speed of the 80's and will contribute to socialist construction in the fatherland by dedicating everything to the prosperity and development of the chuche fatherland. [applause]

We will achieve an all-out unity of patriotic forces of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan under the anti-U.S. banner and the banner of independence. We will support and encourage in every way the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and carry out a vigorous struggle to enforce the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea by arousing public opinion among the Japanese people and the world's peaceloving people. [applause]

Thus, we will expedite the glorious day when we will uphold the great leader and dear comrade leader in the plaza of reunification by achieving the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and achieving an independent new society and a reunified Korea without outside forces and without national traitors, as so ardently desired by 50 million compatriots. [applause]

I respectfully wish long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and benevolent father of the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, and long life to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; the only successor to the leader and the sagacious leader [yongdoja] of our people, together with the ardent loyalty and admiration by all members of Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan. I wish endless prosperity for our republic, everlasting happiness for our generations to come, the fatherland's reunification and the worldwide victory of the cause of Kimilsongism. [applause]

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song!

Long live the glorious KWP!

Long live the glorious fatherland, the DPRK! [applause]

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC LEADERS' SECRET VISIT TO PYONGYANG ANALYZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Yi To-hyong]

[Text] Tokyo--Kim Il-song's scheduled visit to Beijing was confirmed by an announcement issued by the PRC Foreign Ministry on 14 September. He is scheduled to arrive in Beijing by train on 16 September. What could be the purpose of his visit, the second since his first visit in April 1975?

Japanese newspaper reports from Beijing describe Kim's "visit in 7 years" generally as "one for goodwill and friendship, without any pending issue." Officially it is also a return visit for the visit to Pyongyang made by Chao Tzu-yang last December.

Since former PRC Chairman Hua Guofeng visited Pyongyang in May 1978, ranking PRC leaders have visited North Korea. In September of the same year, Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping visited North Korea; and toward the end of last year, Chao visited Pyongyang. In return for their visits, only North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok paid a return visit in January 1981. Kim's visit is a return visit for that series of PRC leaders' visits to North Korea and, at the same time, can be a visit to reaffirm friendship.

Kim's visit, however, is considered to have several other purposes, according to expert views. His visit might be intended to discuss and find a solution to the problems regarding Kim Chong-il, his son whom he picked to succeed to power, economic difficulties, and diplomatic measures toward the non-aligned bloc nations.

First, outwardly, the PRC has shown its attitude as if it were praising Kim Chong-il. At the recent 12th Communist Party Congress, however, the PRC put an end to the era of Mao Zedong by prohibiting the cult of personality.

Kim Il-song wants the Soviet Union or the PRC to give a commitment on their favor of Kim Chong-il. He feels uneasy about his hereditary successor until he personally asked the new leadership of the PRC "to look after my son, please." If the PRC's new leaders accepted Kim's request, it will be great in countering the resistant forces at home. Not only that, it will serve as a weapon in countering international criticisms against Kim. The prevailing opinion, however, is that such an attempt by Kim will likely be frustrated.

Second, North Korea's economic situation has gone beyond a danger level, according to the general consensus. Their scream leaked out from Tokyo toward the end of July. The "Japan-North Korea Settlement Council" consisting of 43 Japanese trading firms and banks which had business ties with North Korea since 1979, has concluded some strange agreement with North Korea. Under this agreement, North Korea will repay its debts amounting to 120 billion yen in semi-annual installments over the next 10 years-- 6 billion yen each at the end of June and at the end of December.

North Korea has so far been able to meet the due date for repayment for the first and fifth installments only. Toward the end of last July, North Korea asked Japan to extend the due date until the end of August for the sixth installment repayable by the end of last June. North Korea again failed to meet even this postponed date. Early this month, North Korea once again told Japan that it would repay the accumulated interest of some 2 billion yen, excluding the sixth installment of 6 billion yen, in September and the rest as soon as possible.

Early this year, a Singaporean trading firm exported 194,000 acrylic fiber blanket sheets in commemoration of Kim's birthday, but it could not get the payment for the shipment worth \$1.7 million. The firm has brought a lawsuit against the North Korean External Trade Bank. In addition, North Korean diplomats have been charged with smuggling activities in the Middle East and South America; and it has been internationally frowned upon for its "guerrilla exports." All these manifest struggles made by North Korea to tide itself over the current economic predicament.

North Korea has already exported some \$300 million worth of military arms to Iran. But the payments are to be made in crude oil.

Since Hua stepped down from power, the PRC's crude oil supply to North Korea has been reduced by as much as 100,000 tons a year; and the price for PRC crude oil has been raised. Kim probably would beg Beijing for crude oil or money. In April 1975, Kim made a similar request, but was turned down. Instead, the PRC then supplied some 50 PRC-made MIG-19 fighter aircraft. This time there is also a high possibility for the PRC to provide some military aid, rather than crude oil or loans, with the Soviet Union kept in mind.

Third, Kim has since the death of Tito dreamed to emerge as a leader of the nonaligned world. But the last year's decision on holding the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul and the recent visits to African countries by President Chon Tu-hwan might have dealt a great shock to him. Probably Kim might try to persuade the PRC not to participate in the Seoul Olympics. He might also try to crush the Olympics by asking the PRC's influence on Asian and African nations on this issue.

To cope with the current economic difficulties, North Korea appears likely to revive what they called "Ch'ollima movement" of the 1950's. This time Kim Chong-il is in charge of spurring on the "flying horse" (Ch'ollima). The purpose of Kim's visit seems likely to tell about its economic difficulty to PRC leaders and ask for their help.